United Nations A/C.2/55/L.17

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
26 October 2000

Original: English

Fifty-fifth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 95 (a)
Environment and sustainable development: implementation of Agenda 21 and the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21

Nigeria:* draft resolution

Report of the sixth special session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, by which it decided to establish the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme,

Recalling also its resolutions 54/216 of 22 December 1999 on the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme at its twentieth session and 53/242 of 28 July 1999 on the report of the Secretary-General on environment and human settlements,

Recalling further the Nairobi Declaration on the Role and Mandate of the United Nations Environment Programme,[1] adopted by the Governing Council of the Programme at its nineteenth session,

Underscoring that the forthcoming ten-year review of progress achieved since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development will provide the international community with a unique opportunity to take action to implement its commitments and to strengthen the international cooperation urgently required to address the challenges of sustainable development in the twenty-first century,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-second Session, Supplement No. 25* (A/52/25), annex, decision 19/1, annex.

00-71224 (E) 261000

Reaffirming the role of the United Nations Environment Programme in the preparation for the ten-year review of the progress achieved in the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, as reflected in the decisions of the eighth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development,

Taking note of the report of the sixth special session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme,[2]

1. *Stresses* the importance of the section of the United Nations Millennium Declaration[3] on protecting our common environment[4] which reaffirms the principles of sustainable development as set out in Agenda 21,[5] and in particular resolves to adopt a new ethic of conservation and stewardship in all our environmental actions;

2. *Takes note* of the Malamö Ministerial Declaration[6] adopted at the sixth special session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;

3. *Welcomes* the decision[7] of the Governing Council on the contribution of the United Nations Environment Programme to the implementation of Agenda 21 and the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21;[8]

4. *Stresses* that the United Nations Environment Programme, as the principal body in the field of environment within the United Nations system, should continue to play an important role in the implementation of Agenda 21 and in the preparation of the ten-year review of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

5. *Underscores* the need for sufficient financial resources, on a stable and predictable basis, to ensure the full implementation of the mandate of the United Nations Environment Programme, in particular with a view to providing the Programme with the necessary resources for its strong involvement in the preparatory process for the ten-year review of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development at its various levels, and in the implementation of the outcome of the review;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the necessary resources from the regular budget of the United Nations to the United Nations Environment Programme for the biennium 2002-2003, in accordance with current budgetary practices, and to consider other ways to support the strengthening of the Programme in view of the ten-year review of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

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[2] Ibid., *Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 25* (A/55/25).

[3] General Assembly resolution 55/2.

[4] Ibid., sect. IV.

[5] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex II.

[6] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 25* (A/55/25), annex I, decision SS.VI/1, annex.

[7] Ibid., decision SS.VI/3.

[8] General Assembly resolution S-19/2, annex.

United Nations A/C.2/55/L.18

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
27 October 2000

Original: English

Fifty-fifth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 99
Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006)

Nigeria:* draft resolution

Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006), including the establishment of the World Solidarity Fund for Poverty Eradication

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 47/196 of 22 December 1992, by which it established the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty, as well as its resolution 48/183 of 21 December 1993, by which it proclaimed 1996 the International Year for the Eradication of Poverty,

Recalling also its resolution 50/107 of 20 September 1995 on the observance of the International Year for the Eradication of Poverty and the proclamation of the first Decade of the United Nations for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006),

Expressing its deep concern that the number of people living in extreme poverty continues to increase, with women and children constituting the majority and the most affected group, in particular in African countries and the least developed countries,

Recognizing that, while the rate of poverty in some countries has been reduced, some developing countries and disadvantaged groups are being marginalized, others are at risk of being marginalized and effectively excluded from the benefits of globalization, and there is increased income disparity among and within countries, thereby constraining efforts to eradicate poverty,

Also recognizing that for the poverty eradication strategy to be effective it is imperative for developing countries to be integrated into the world economy and equitably share the benefits of globalization,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

00-71318 (E) 281000

Bearing in mind the Copenhagen Declaration[1] and Programme of Action[2] adopted by the World Summit for Social Development, held in Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995, and the Political declaration[3] adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth special session, entitled "World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalized world" (Geneva, 26-30 June 2000),

Bearing in mind also the Millennium Declaration[4] adopted by heads of State and Government on the occasion of the Millennium Summit, particularly section III, "Development and poverty eradication", and its emphasis on solidarity as a fundamental and universal value in international relations in the twenty-first century,

Recalling the commitment made by the heads of State and Government at the Millennium Summit to eradicate extreme poverty, in particular the commitment to halve, by 2015, the proportion of the world's people whose income is less than one dollar a day and the proportion of people who suffer from hunger,

Recognizing that, while it is the primary responsibility of States to attain social development, the international community should support the efforts of the developing countries to eradicate poverty and to ensure basic social protection,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006),[5]

1. *Stresses* that the United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty should contribute to achieving the targets of halving, by 2015, the proportion of the world's people whose income is less than one dollar a day and the proportion of people who suffer from hunger;

2. *Calls for* strengthened efforts at all levels to implement fully and effectively the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations and all agreements and commitments adopted at United Nations major conferences and summits organized since 1990, as well as the Millennium Declaration,[4] as they relate to the eradication of poverty;

3. *Stresses* the importance of tackling the root causes of poverty and the necessity of meeting the basic needs of all and, in this context, emphasizes the fundamental role in the eradication of poverty of strong and sustained economic growth that favours the poor, creates substantive expansion in productive opportunities and employment, increases incomes, promotes equitable income distribution and minimizes environmental degradation;

4. *Recognizes* the importance of the adoption of appropriate policy responses to the challenges of globalization at the national level, in particular by pursuing sound and stable domestic policies, including sound macroeconomic and social policies, in order to realize the objective of the eradication of poverty;

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[1] *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[2] Ibid., annex II.

[3] Resolution S-24/__, annex, sect. I.

[4] Resolution 55/2.

[5] A/55/407.

5. *Reaffirms* that, within the context of overall action for the eradication of poverty, special attention should be given to the multidimensional nature of poverty and the national and international conditions and policies that are conducive to its eradication by fostering, inter alia, the social and economic integration of people living in poverty, thus empowering them to participate in decision-making with regard to the policies that affect them, the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, including the right to development, and an efficient and accountable public service and administration;

6. *Calls upon* all Governments to take concrete action to formulate and implement their national poverty alleviation strategies with a view to achieving the goal of halving by 2015 the proportion of the world's people whose income is less than one dollar a day and the proportion of people who suffer from hunger;

7. *Urges* the strengthening of international assistance to developing countries in their efforts to alleviate poverty, including by creating an enabling environment that would facilitate the integration of developing countries into the world economy, improving their market access, facilitating the flow of financial resources and implementing fully and effectively all initiatives already launched regarding debt relief for developing countries, and emphasizes that the international community should consider further measures that would lead to effective, equitable, development-oriented and durable solutions to the external debt and debt-servicing problems of developing countries so that they can share equally in the benefits of globalization, cope with its negative effects, avoid being marginalized in the process of globalization and achieve full integration into the world economy;

8. *Reaffirms* that all Governments and the United Nations system should promote an active and visible policy of mainstreaming a gender perspective in all policies and programmes aimed at the eradication of poverty, at both the national and international levels, and encourages the use of gender analysis as a tool for the integration of a gender dimension into planning the implementation of policies, strategies and programmes for the eradication of poverty;

9. *Calls upon* the developed countries to strengthen their efforts to achieve, as soon as possible, the agreed target of 0.7 per cent of their gross national product for overall official development assistance and, where agreed, within that target, to earmark 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of their gross national product for the least developed countries;

10. *Decides* to establish a World Solidarity Fund for Poverty Eradication, which will contribute to the eradication of poverty and to the promotion of social and human development in the poorest regions of the world;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake the necessary consultations with Member States and all relevant stakeholders on the modalities and operations of the Fund, bearing in mind the voluntary nature of the contributions;

12. *Calls upon* the developed countries, by means of intensified and effective cooperation with developing countries, to promote capacity-building and to facilitate access to and transfer of technologies and corresponding knowledge, in particular by developing countries, on favourable terms, including concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, taking into account the need to protect intellectual property rights, as well as the special needs of developing countries, by identifying and implementing practical steps to ensure the achievement of progress in this

regard and to assist developing countries in their efforts to eradicate poverty in an era influenced in large measure by technology;

13. *Emphasizes* the critical role of both formal and non-formal education and training and basic education in the empowerment of those living in poverty;

14. *Welcomes* the efforts made by the United Nations system to assign priority to the eradication of poverty and to enhance cooperation and, in this regard, encourages the entities of the United Nations system, including the Bretton Woods institutions and other partners in development, to continue to support all Member States in carrying forward their own strategy for the achievement of the objectives of the Decade;

15. *Welcomes also* the efforts made to implement the 20/20 initiative, which emphasizes that promoting access for all to basic social services is essential for sustainable and equitable development and is an integral part of the strategy for the eradication of poverty;

16. *Urges* the implementation of the enhanced programme of assistance to heavily indebted poor countries without delay and the cancellation of all the official bilateral debt of those countries in return for their making a demonstrable commitment to poverty reduction as part of their overall development strategy;

17. *Recognizes* the difficulties of heavily indebted middle-income developing countries and other heavily indebted middle-income countries in meeting their external debt and debt-servicing obligations, and notes the worsening situation in some of them in the context, inter alia, of greater liquidity constraints, which may require debt treatment, including, as appropriate, debt-reduction measures that will assist them in their efforts to combat poverty effectively;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

19. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-sixth session the item entitled "Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006)".

United Nations A/C.2/55/L.19

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
27 October 2000

Original: English

Fifty-fifth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 92 (a)
Macroeconomic policy questions:
trade and development

Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Swaziland, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan and Ukraine: draft resolution

Transit environment in the landlocked States in Central Asia and their transit developing neighbours

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 48/169 and 48/170 of 21 December 1993, 49/102 of 19 December 1994, 51/168 of 16 December 1996, 53/171 of 15 December 1998 and 55/2 of 8 September 2000,

Recalling also the Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation between Landlocked and Transit Developing States and the Donor Community[1] and other relevant international legal instruments,

Recognizing that the overall socio-economic development efforts of the landlocked States in Central Asia, seeking to enter world markets through the establishment of a multicountry transit system, are impeded by a lack of territorial access to the sea as well as by remoteness and isolation from world markets and lack of adequate infrastructure in the transport sector in their transit developing neighbours due to their economic problems,

Reaffirming that transit States, in the exercise of their full sovereignty over their territory, have the right to take all measures necessary to ensure that the rights and facilities provided for landlocked States in no way infringe upon their legitimate interests,

[1] TD/B/42(1)/11-TD/B/LDC/AC.1/7, annex I.

00-71416 (E) 301000

Supporting the current efforts being undertaken by the newly independent and developing landlocked States in Central Asia and their transit developing neighbours, through relevant multilateral, bilateral and regional arrangements, to address issues regarding the development of a viable transit infrastructure in the region,

Taking note of the report prepared by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the transit environment in the landlocked States in Central Asia and their transit neighbours,[2] and considering that the problems of transit transport facing the Central Asian region need to be seen against the backdrop of increased trade and capital flows and advancement in technology in the region,

Recognizing that, to be effective, a transit transport strategy for the newly independent and developing landlocked States in Central Asia and their transit developing neighbours should incorporate actions that address both the problems inherent in the use of existing transit routes and those associated with the early development and smooth functioning of new alternative routes, and welcoming, in this context, further cooperation of landlocked States with all interested countries,

Noting that there have been a number of important developments at the subregional and regional levels, including the signing of a transit transport framework agreement among States members of the Economic Cooperation Organization at Almaty, Kazakhstan, on 9 May 1998, the signing on 26 March 1998 by the heads of State of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, the Economic Commission for Europe and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific of the Tashkent Declaration on the United Nations Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia,[3] the implementation of the expanded Transport Corridor-Europe-Caucasus-Asia programme and the signing of the Baku Declaration[4] on 8 September 1998,

Welcoming the presentation of the United Nations Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia, held on 27 April 2000 in Almaty, the adoption of the concept of the Special Programme and the joint statement of the Governments of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic and the Republic of Tajikistan and the Economic Commission for Europe and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Emphasizing once again the importance of strengthening international support measures to address further the problems of the newly independent and developing landlocked States in Central Asia and their transit developing neighbours,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the contribution of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to improving the efficiency of the transit transport system in the landlocked States in Central Asia and their transit developing neighbours;

2. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Governments concerned, in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the Economic Commission for Europe and relevant regional and international organizations and in accordance with approved programme priorities

[2] A/53/331, annex.
[3] A/53/96, annex II.
[4] A/C.2/53/4, annex.

and within existing financial resources, to continue elaborating a programme for improving the efficiency of the current transit environment in the newly independent and developing landlocked States in Central Asia and their transit developing neighbours;

3. *Also invites* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in close cooperation with the regional economic commissions, within their respective mandates and current resources, as well as with other relevant international organizations, to provide technical assistance and advisory services to the newly independent landlocked States in Central Asia and their transit developing neighbours, taking into account the relevant transit transport agreements;

4. *Invites* donor countries and multilateral financial and development institutions, within their mandates, to continue to provide the newly independent and developing landlocked States in Central Asia and their transit developing neighbours with appropriate financial and technical assistance for the improvement of the transit environment, including construction, maintenance and improvement of their transport, storage and other transit-related facilities and improved communications;

5. *Calls upon* the United Nations system to continue studying, within the scope of the implementation of the present resolution, possible ways of promoting more cooperative arrangements between landlocked States in Central Asia and their transit developing neighbours, and to encourage a more active supportive role on the part of the donor community;

6. *Stresses* the need to ensure the coherent and timely implementation of the present and previous resolutions, bearing in mind the interlinkage of all their elements;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in close cooperation with the regional commissions, to prepare a report on the implementation of the present resolution, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session.

United Nations A/C.2/55/L.20

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
31 October 2000

Original: English

Fifty-fifth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 95 (b)
Environment and sustainable development:
Convention on Biological Diversity

Nigeria:* draft resolution

Convention on Biological Diversity

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 54/221 of 8 February 2000 on the Convention on Biological Diversity[1] and other relevant resolutions, including its resolution 49/119 of 19 December 1994, in which it proclaimed 29 December, the date of the entry into force of the Convention, International Day for Biological Diversity,

Recalling also the provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity,

Reaffirming that the conservation of biological diversity is a common concern of humankind,

Recalling that States have, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, the sovereign right to exploit their own resources pursuant to their own environmental policies and the responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction,

Recalling Agenda 21,[2] in particular its chapter 15 on the conservation of biological diversity and chapter 16 on environmentally sound management of biotechnology and related chapters,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See United Nations Environment Programme, *Convention on Biological Diversity* (Environmental Law and Institution Programme Activity Centre), June 1992.

[2] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex II.

00-71805 (E) 311000

Having considered the report of the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity as submitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session,[3]

Emphasizing the importance of public education and awareness for the implementation of the Convention at all levels,

Noting the recommendation of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity at its fifth meeting that the date of the International Day for Biological Diversity be changed to give it greater visibility,

Deeply concerned about the continued loss of the world's biological diversity, and, on the basis of the provisions of the Convention, reaffirming the commitment to the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources, including by appropriate access to genetic resources and appropriate transfer of relevant technologies, taking into account all rights over those resources and technologies, and by appropriate funding,

Recognizing the contribution of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles, and women within those communities, to the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources,

Noting the continuing dialogue taking place in the Committee on Trade and Environment of the World Trade Organization on the provisions of the Agreement on Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights,[4]

Encouraged by the work carried out to date under the Convention, and satisfied that most States and one regional economic integration organization are parties to the Convention,

Recognizing the importance of the adoption by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, in its decision EM-1/3 of 29 January 2000,[5] of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the subsequent signature of the Protocol by 75 parties to the Convention,

Expresses its appreciation to the Government of Kenya for hosting the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, held from 15 to 26 May 2000,

Welcoming the generous offer of the Government of France, accepted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention at its fifth meeting, to host the first meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Cartagena Protocol, which will be held at Montpellier from 11 to 15 December 2000,

Welcoming the generous offer of the Government of the Netherlands, accepted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention at its fifth meeting, to host the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, which will be held at The Hague in April 2002, and urges the parties to the Convention to undertake thorough preparations to advance progress at that meeting,

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[3] See A/55/211.

[4] See *Legal Instruments Embodying the Results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations, done at Marrakesh on 15 April 1994* (GATT secretariat publication, Sales No. GATT/1994-7).

[5] See UNEP/CBD/—.

Recalling its invitation to the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity to report to the General Assembly on the results of future meetings of the Conference of the Parties,

1. *Urges* Member States that have not joined the Convention on Biological Diversity[1] to become Parties to it, without further delay;

2. *Calls upon* Member States that are parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity to sign and ratify the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety[5] as soon as possible;

3. *Takes note* of the results of the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, held at Nairobi from 15 to 26 May 2000;[6]

4. *Reaffirms* the importance of the decision of the Conference of the Parties on the adoption of its programme of work and the thematic approach to guide its work in the development of the Convention for the foreseeable future, including its in-depth consideration of ecosystems;[6]

5. *Notes* the decision by the Conference of the Parties to undertake a limited number of pilot scientific assessments in preparation for the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, to be involved in the proposed millennium ecosystem assessment, and its request to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to identify opportunities for collaboration;

6. *Encourages* developed countries to provide the necessary support for capacity-building activities in developing countries so as to enable them to participate effectively in the Bio-safety Clearing House, in accordance with article 20 of the Cartagena Protocol;

7. *Urges* developed countries to facilitate the transfer of environmentally sound biotechnology, in accordance with article 22 of the Convention, for the effective implementation of the Cartagena Protocol;

8. *Decides* to proclaim 22 May, the date of the adoption of the text of the Convention on Biological Diversity, as the International Day for Biological Diversity henceforth;

9. *Reiterates* its request to the Secretary-General, the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity to take all steps necessary to ensure the successful observance of the International Day for Biological Diversity;

10. *Welcomes* the decision of the Conference of the Parties to contribute to the 10-year review of the implementation of Agenda 21[2] and the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,[7] and decides to invite the Executive Secretary and, if appropriate, the President of the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to report to it at its relevant session;

11. *Recognizes* the importance of rapid development and implementation of the Strategic Plan for the Convention, and encourages Member States to provide detailed views to the Executive Secretary, in accordance with decision V/20 adopted

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[6] See UNEP/CBD/COP/5/—.

[7] Resolution S-19/2, annex.

by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention,[6] on the matter as soon as possible;

12. *Welcomes* the collaborative work between the Convention on Biological Diversity and related conventions, in particular the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, Especially as Waterfowl Habitat, adopted at Ramsar, Islamic Republic of Iran, on 21 February 1971;[8]

13. *Welcomes* the decision of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention regarding its programme of work for forest biological diversity and encourages contributions from the Convention to the work of the United Nations Forum on Forests, in particular with respect to respecting, preserving and maintaining knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous communities embodying traditional lifestyles, in accordance with article 8 (j) and related provisions of the Convention;

14. *Takes note* of the acknowledgement of the growing links between the activities of the World Trade Organization and the Convention, in particular with respect to alien species, agriculture, intellectual property rights, article 8 (j) of the Convention and biosafety, and urges Member States that are members of the World Trade Organization to support the granting of observer status for the Executive Secretary to the Council for the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights and the Committee on Agriculture, and to promote acknowledgement by the World Trade Organization of the importance of sui generis systems in the implementation of the Convention, in line with decision V/20;

15. *Welcomes* the progress made in implementing cooperation with the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,[9] and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa,[10] and encourages further cooperation;

16. *Invites* all funding institutions and bilateral and multilateral donors, as well as regional funding institutions and non-governmental organizations, to provide support for the implementation of the programme of work of the Convention on Biological Diversity;

17. *Notes* the work of the Global Environment Facility in assisting developing countries in the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and urges the Facility to enhance its efforts for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity within the context of national sustainable development, and to play a central role in identifying and coordinating additional financial resources from bilateral and international organizations as well as the private sector for this purpose;

18. *Welcomes* the Global Environment Facility capacity development initiatives to assess the capacity-building needs and priorities of developing countries, relating to the conservation of biological diversity, and to develop strategy and implement a multi-year plan for responding to such needs and priorities, and calls upon other multilateral and bilateral organizations to cooperate

[8] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 996, No. 14583.

[9] A/AC.237/18 (Part II)/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex I.

[10] A/49/84/Add.2, annex, appendix II.

with the Facility in strengthening the capacity of developing countries for the conservation and management of biodiversity;

19. *Notes* the efforts that the Global Environment Facility is making towards developing programmes for assisting developing countries in capacity-building activities relating to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety;

20. *Calls upon* States parties to the Convention to settle urgently any arrears and to pay their contributions in full and in a timely manner so as to ensure continuity in the cash flows required to finance the ongoing work of the Conference of the Parties, the subsidiary bodies and the Convention secretariat;

21. *Invites* the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity to report to the General Assembly on the ongoing work regarding the Convention;

22. *Requests* the conferences of the parties to the multilateral environment conventions to take into consideration the schedule of meetings of the General Assembly when setting the dates of meetings of the Conferences of the Parties so as to ensure the adequate representation of developing countries at those meetings;

23. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-sixth session the sub-item entitled "Convention on Biological Diversity".

United Nations A/C.2/55/L.21

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
1 November 2000

Original: English

Fifty-fifth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 95 (d)
Environment and sustainable development: further implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

Nigeria:* draft resolution

Further implementation of the outcome of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 49/122 of 19 December 1994 on the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,

Recalling also its resolutions 51/183 of 16 December 1996, 52/202 of 18 December 1997, 53/189 of 15 December 1998 and 54/224 of 22 December 1999,

Recognizing that small island developing States, given their size, limited resources, geographic dispersion and isolation from markets, face special challenges and unique vulnerabilities of an environmental and an economic nature in their efforts to achieve sustainable development, which are exacerbated by globalization and trade liberalization,

Recalling the Declaration of Barbados[1] and the Programme of Action of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[2]

Recalling also the report of the Commission on Sustainable Development acting as the preparatory body for the special session of the General Assembly for the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[2] Ibid., annex II.

00-72091 (E) 021100

Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, adopted at the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly,[3]

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the outcome of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[4]

Having also considered the report of the Secretary-General on the outcome of the tenth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Taking note of the report of the second Alliance of Small Island States workshop on climate change negotiations, management and strategy, which was held in Apia from 26 July to 4 August 2000,[5]

Noting the significant efforts by small island developing States to implement the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States at the national and regional levels and the need for them to receive adequate financial support from the international community,

Acknowledging the efforts of small island developing States to convene, in cooperation with the Small Island Developing States Unit of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, a series of capacity-building workshops targeted at issues of specific relevance to Small Island Developing States,

Welcoming the offer of the Government of St. Kitts and Nevis to host the first Alliance of Small Island States workshop on the biosafety protocol in December 2000 and the offer of the Government of Cyprus to host the third Alliance of Small Island States workshop on climate change, energy and preparations for the ninth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development in January 2001,

Bearing in mind the continued need for financing of the projects that were presented for financing within the context of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States at the meeting of representatives of donor countries and small island developing States held in New York from 24 to 26 February 1999,[6]

Noting with appreciation the contribution by some donor countries towards further implementation of the Programme of Action, and underscoring the need for these efforts to be intensified and supplemented by other donor countries and agencies,

1. *Reiterates* the urgent need for strong and effective implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States[2] and of the Declaration[7] and review document[7] adopted by the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly, and requests the relevant organs and agencies of the United Nations system and the regional commissions and organizations to reflect measures for implementation of the Programme of Action in their respective programmes;

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[3] See A/C-22/2.
[4] A/55/185.
[5] A/C 2/55/3.
[6] See A/S-22/4.
[7] See resolution S-22/2, annex.

2. *Invites* the relevant agencies within the United Nations system in the preparation of the ten-year review of the Global Conference on the Environment and Development,[8] to identify measures that would ensure the effective implementation of the Programme of Action;

3. *Calls on* Member States, in particular the donor community, as well as the relevant organs and agencies of the United Nations system and the regional commissions and organizations, to support the efforts of small island developing States in the further implementation of the Programme of Action through, inter alia, the provision of adequate technical and financial resources, taking into account the Declaration and review document for further implementation and effective follow-up;

4. *Calls upon* the organizations of the United Nations system to assist small island developing States in their efforts to respond adequately to the challenges of globalization, including in the field of information and communication technologies, and to enhance their capacity to effectively utilize the benefits and mitigate the implications of globalization;

5. *Invites* all relevant stakeholders, non-governmental organizations and the private sector to participate fully in the activities identified for the further implementation of and effective follow-up to the Programme of Action;

6. *Urges* all relevant organizations to finalize, as a matter of urgency the work on the development of a vulnerability index for small island developing States, and decides to defer any decision on the graduation of least developed countries until the work on the vulnerability index can properly inform discussions on such a decision;

7. *Welcomes* the strengthening of the Small Island Developing States Unit of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, and requests the Secretary-General to further strengthen the Unit, inter alia, by establishing the Small Island Developing States Information Network on a permanent basis within the Unit and by assisting small island developing States with, inter alia, project implementation advice and assistance in the identification of short/long-term capacity needs through coordination with regional and international institutions;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-sixth session, under the item entitled "Environment and sustainable development", a sub-item entitled "Further implementation of the Programme for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States";

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[8] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda)

United Nations A/C.2/55/L.22

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
1 November 2000

Original: English

Fifty-fifth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 93 (a)
Sectoral policy questions: industrial development cooperation

Nigeria:* draft resolution

Industrial development cooperation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 46/151 of 18 December 1991, 49/108 of 19 December 1994, 51/170 of 16 December 1996 and 53/177 of 15 December 1998 on industrial development cooperation,

Recognizing the increasing role of the business community, including the private sector, in enhancing the dynamic process of the development of the industrial sector,

Alarmed by the inaccessibility of technological gains to developing countries,

Taking note of the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization,[1]

1. *Reiterates* that industrialization is a key element in the promotion of the sustainable development of developing countries, as well as in the creation of productive employment, the eradication of poverty and facilitating social integration, including the integration of women into the development process;

2. *Stresses* the importance of domestic industrial transformation in developing countries as a way of increasing the value added of their export earnings, so that they may benefit fully from the process of globalization and trade liberalization;

3. *Recognizes* the need for an enhanced role of industry to fight marginalization of developing countries;

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] A/55/356.

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4. *Underscores* the importance of industrial development cooperation and a positive investment and business climate at the international, regional, subregional and national levels in promoting the expansion, diversification and modernization of productive capacities in developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

5. *Reaffirms* the need for initiatives stretching beyond those associated with economic adjustment and stabilization to support the survival and expansion of the productive sector in developing countries, especially in the least developed countries;

6. *Emphasizes* the importance of a favourable international and national environment for the industrialization of developing countries, and urges all Governments to adopt and implement development policies and strategies that promote, within a framework of transparent and accountable industrialization policies, inter alia, enterprise development, foreign direct investment, technological adaptation and innovation, expanded access to markets and the effective use of official development assistance to enable developing countries to enhance an environment attractive to investment so as to augment and supplement domestic resources for the expansion, diversification and modernization of their industrial productive capacity in the context of an open, equitable, non-discriminatory, transparent, multilateral and rule-based international trading system;

7. *Acknowledges* the interlinkage of globalization and interdependence and reiterates the necessity of technology transfer to the developing countries as an effective means of international cooperation in the field of industrial development;

8. *Confirms* the contribution of industry to social development, which should be viewed in the wider context of linkages between industry and agriculture and related services, as well as in the spin-off effects that enhance sectoral performance and social welfare, and notes that within the totality of these interlinkages, industry serves as a powerful source of employment generation, income creation and social integration required for the eradication of poverty;

9. *Recognizes* the continuing use of official development assistance also for industrial development in the developing countries, and calls upon donor countries and the recipient countries to continue to cooperate in their efforts to achieve greater efficiency and effectiveness of official development assistance resources devoted to industrial development cooperation;

10. *Emphasizes* the importance, for developing countries, of financing for industrial development, including market-based mechanisms and instruments as well as innovative funding modalities, such as co-financing schemes and trust funds, debt-equity swaps and, as appropriate, other debt relief measures and official development assistance specifically designed to strengthen the industrial capacities of developing countries through, inter alia, the facilitation of private capital flows, and, in this regard, requests relevant entities of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in the context of their strategic partnership, to support developing countries and countries with economies in transition in their efforts to mobilize resources for industrial development, especially by means of investment promotion activities, the development of small and medium-sized enterprises, an increase in the competitiveness of their exports, the encouragement

of practices to promote employment in industries and various forms of business partnerships, such as industrial joint venture schemes, enterprise-to-enterprise cooperation and venture capital funds for industrial development;

11. *Reiterates* the importance of cooperation and coordination within the United Nations system in providing effective support for the sustainable industrial development of developing countries, calls upon the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to continue carrying out its central coordinating role within the United Nations system in that respect, and welcomes the efforts of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to strengthen its cooperation with the rest of the United Nations system at both the headquarters and the field levels, by, inter alia, actively participating in the resident coordinator system, so as to enhance the effectiveness, relevance and development impact of such support;

12. *Calls upon* the international community and the relevant bodies and organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, to support the efforts of the developing countries to intensify and expand industrial cooperation among themselves with respect to, among other things, trade in manufactured products, industrial investments and business partnerships, and industrial technology and scientific exchanges;

13. *Requests* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, in cooperation with the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, to continue undertaking in-depth assessment, analysis and dissemination of best practices in the area of industrial policies and strategies and of lessons learned in industrial development, taking into account the effects of financial crises and the impact of globalization on the industrial structure of the developing countries, so as to support and boost South-South cooperation by providing practical insights and ideas for international industrial development cooperation and for economic and technical cooperation among developing countries;

14. *Strongly urges* the donor community to provide adequate financial support to enable the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to fully implement its portfolio of integrated technical cooperation programmes and strengthen its global forum activities, as set out in the note by the Secretary-General;[1]

15. *Welcomes* the promising structural transformation and revitalization of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as well as its new approach in providing comprehensive and integrated services to its member States and the strengthening of its field representation, and requests the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to continue to accord priority to the needs of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and countries in the African region;

16. *Also welcomes* the focus of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization both on the strengthening of industrial capacities and on cleaner and sustainable industrial development in the context of its new programme reorientation, as well as its cooperation with the relevant bodies and organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Environment Programme;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

United Nations A/C.2/55/L.23

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
2 November 2000

Original: English

Fifty-fifth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 95 (g)
Environment and sustainable development: protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

Nigeria:* draft resolution

Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 54/222 of 22 December 1999 as well as other resolutions relating to the protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind,

Noting with appreciation that all Member States and one regional economic integration organization have ratified or acceded to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,[1]

Concerned that global greenhouse gas emissions have continued to grow at an alarming rate and that the adverse effects of climate change are impacting negatively at the global level,

Stressing the importance for all parties to the Convention to implement their respective commitments and recognizing that provision of financial resources, technology transfer and capacity-building are important prerequisites for developing country parties of fulfilling their obligations under the Convention, bearing in mind the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities,

Welcoming the convening of the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in The Hague, the Netherlands, from 13 to 24 November 2000, and expressing its deep appreciation to the Government of the Netherlands for its generous offer to host the Conference of the Parties,

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] A/AC.237/18 (Part II)/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex I.

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Expressing its deep appreciation for the generous offer of the Government of Morocco to host the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties in Marrakech,

Noting the preparatory process towards the sixth session of the Conference,

1. *Calls upon* all parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to intensify their efforts towards reaching a successful outcome of the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, including the consensus necessary for the timely entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;[2]

2. *Urges* all parties to the Convention that have not yet ratified or acceded to the Kyoto Protocol to do so as soon as possible with a view to ensuring its early entry into force, bearing in mind the United Nations Millennium Declaration;[3]

3. *Invites* the Conference of the Parties at its seventh session to contribute to the preparation of the ten-year review of the implementation of Agenda 21[4] and the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21[5] and requests the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to report to the Commission on Sustainable Development at its tenth session to this end;

4. *Notes* with satisfaction the steps taken to strengthen cooperation among the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Convention on Biological Diversity[6] and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa;[7]

5. *Takes note* of decision 10/CP.5 of 4 November 1999 on capacity-building in developing-country parties,[8] to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention at its fifth session, and invites the Global Environment Facility as the financial mechanism of the Convention as well as relevant international organizations to implement the provisions of that decision and its annex;

6. *Encourages* the Global Environment Facility to undertake appropriate measures to simplify its project cycle in order to strengthen its activities in the area of the transfer of environmentally sound technologies and adaptation, consistent with the priorities of developing-country parties;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make the necessary provisions to include in the calendar of conferences and meetings for the biennium 2002-2003 those sessions of the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies that the Conference of the Parties may need to convene in that period;

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[2] FCCP/CP/1997/7/Add.1, decision 1/CP.3, annex.

[3] General Assembly resolution 55/2.

[4] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex II.

[5] General Assembly resolution S-19/2, annex.

[6] See United Nations Environment Programme, *Convention on Biological Diversity* (Environmental Law and Institution Programme Activity Centre), June 1992.

[7] A/49/84/Add.2, annex; appendix II.

[8] See FCCC/CP/1999/6/Add.1.

8. *Recalls* its request to the States parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, in accordance with General Assembly decision 52/445 of 18 December 1997, that, beginning in 2000, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention should take all appropriate measures to avoid convening its sessions and those of its subsidiary bodies during the sessions of the Assembly;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution and the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to report on the work of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-sixth session the item entitled "Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind".

United Nations A/C.2/55/L.24

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
3 November 2000

Original: English

Fifty-fifth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 97
Training and research

Australia, Azerbaijan, Canada, Cape Verde, Ethiopia, Ghana, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Peru, Republic of Moldova, Thailand and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: draft resolution

United Nations University

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions on the United Nations University,

Having considered the report of the Council of the United Nations University,[1] as presented by the Rector of the University on 31 October 2000, and the report of the Secretary-General on the University,[2]

Expressing its deep appreciation for the voluntary contributions made to date by Governments and other public and private entities in support of the University,

Noting with satisfaction that 2000 marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of the initiation of the University's programmes and that during these years the University has developed a distinctive identity within the United Nations system and the international academic and scientific community,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the steps taken by the Council and the Rector of the University to promote the work and the visibility of the University, particularly among Member States, the United Nations and its agencies, through such measures as organizing a series of public forums for the purpose of disseminating the results of its research, and requests them to further intensify such efforts, particularly by making use of information and communication technologies;

2. *Welcomes* the adoption by the University Council of the "Strategic Plan, 2000: Advancing Knowledge for Human Security and Development", which has a programmatic focus on research, policy studies, capacity-building and dissemination of information on two thematic areas, peace and governance and environment and sustainable development, in line with the priority concerns of the United Nations;

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 31* (A/55/31).
[2] A/55/412.

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3. *Also welcomes* the contribution made by the University to the work of the United Nations both in intergovernmental processes, including United Nations global conferences, and in analytical work, and requests the Rector to intensify his efforts to extend the University's policy-studies programme;

4. *Further welcomes* the progress made by the University in improving interaction and communication between the University and the rest of the United Nations system noted in the report of the Secretary-General on the University,[2] requests the Rector to intensify his efforts in this regard, and also requests the Secretary-General to encourage other parts of the United Nations system to improve their interaction and communication with the University in order that the University may serve as a think-tank for the United Nations system;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in this connection, to continue his consideration of innovative measures to improve interaction and communication between the University and other relevant bodies of the United Nations system and to ensure that the work of the University is taken into account in all relevant activities of the system, in the light of General Assembly resolution 53/194 of 15 December 1998, so that the United Nations system may draw more extensively upon the work of the University, and to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session;

6. *Welcomes* the progress made in the participation of the University in the work of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, and encourages the University to take an active role so that it may better understand and respond to the needs of the United Nations system as it carries out its work;

7. *Also welcomes* the initiative taken by the University, together with the United Nations Office at Geneva, in bringing together United Nations research entities, and invites the Secretary-General to use these annual meetings to develop greater synergy among them and between them and other parts of the United Nations system;

8. *Takes note* of the important ongoing cooperation between the University and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in particular in the follow-up activities to the World Conference on Higher Education, held in Paris on 5 October 1998, the preparation of the *World Water Development Report* and the initiation of the programme on dialogue among civilizations;

9. *Recognizes* the importance of creating linkages, collaboration and cooperation with other research institutions and universities around the world in order to facilitate the exchange of experience and best practices;

10. *Emphasizes* the continuing need of the University to strengthen the capacity of scholarly and scientific institutions in developing countries by extending its capacity-building programmes and through innovative partnerships and networking, involving the United Nations system, academic entities, professional associations, private sector bodies and other elements of civil society that will bring additionality to the work of the University;

11. *Requests* the University to broaden the reach of its dissemination activities, using innovative methods, including new information and communication technologies, to ensure that the knowledge developed by the University is made available to all those to whom it may be of benefit;

12. *Requests* the Council and the Rector, taking into account the previous resolutions and the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the University,[3] to continue to make further efforts to ensure the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of the activities of the University, as well as its financial transparency and accountability, to intensify efforts to augment its Endowment Fund and to find innovative ways to mobilize operating contributions and other programme and project support;

13. *Invites* the international community to make voluntary contributions to the University, including its research and training centres and programmes, and in particular to its Endowment Fund.

[3] See A/53/392.